

SECOND
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE TRUSTEES OF THE
INDIANA INSTITUTE

FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND
TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER 4, 1848.

INDIANAPOLIS:
JOHN D. DEFREES, STATE PRINTER,
1848.

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SECOND

EDITION OF THE
INDIANA

EDUCATION OF THE

INDIANA

EDUCATION OF THE

GENERAL HISTORY

EDITION OF 1919

INDIANAPOLIS:

JOHN D. BECHTEL STATE PRINTERS

1919

INDIANA INSTITUTE
FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.
THE ABOVE NAMED SCHOOL HAS BEEN ES-
TABLISHED AT INDIANAPOLIS, UNDER AN ACT
OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY, PASSED IN JAN-
UARY, 1837. ITS OBJECT IS TO PROVIDE FOR
ALL THE BLIND CHILDREN OF THE STATE,
WHETHER RICH OR POOR, A LIBERAL, EDUCA-
TION AND A USEFUL TRADE.
FOR PARTICULAR INFORMATION AS TO TERMS,
M.C., ADDRESS THE TRUSTEES OR THE PRINCI-
PAL, OF THE INSTITUTE.

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ANNUAL REPORT

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE

1852

FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING

1853

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE

ANNUAL REPORT

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE
1854

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTE.

TRUSTEES:

GEORGE W. MEARS, *Chairman.*

SETON W. NORRIS, *Treasurer.*

JAMES M. RAY, *Secretary.*

ACTING SUPERINTENDENT.

W. H. CHURCHMAN.

L. S. NEWELL, *Teacher of Music.*

SAMUEL McGIFFIN,
MISS SARAH T. MARSH, } *Teachers of Handicraft.*

CALEB SCUDDER, *Steward.*

MRS. MARGARET G. DEMOSS, *Matron.*

DRS. MEARS & BULLARD, *Visiting Physicians.*

ПЕЧАТЬ БИБЛИОТЕКИ

САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГА
СОВЕТ ГУБОВОДОВ
СОВЕТ ГУБОВОДОВ КОМИССИИ
СОВЕТ ГУБОВОДОВ КОМИССИИ

САНКТ-ПЕТЕРБУРГА
СОВЕТ ГУБОВОДОВ

REPORT.

To the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

The Trustees of the Institute for the Blind, present their second annual Report.

While it is not the privilege of any human hand to restore to the blind their privation, it is a grateful task to be in any degree instrumental in leading those thus bereft to the sources of amelioration and improvement, which the ingenuity of the philanthropist and the liberality of the public have provided. If therefore the people of this State, by whose cheerful support many of their helpless blind are being trained to intelligence, usefulness, and happiness, could by personal inspection of their Institute, observe the results already accomplished, even in its infancy, no appeal would be required to insure their continued and enlarged patronage.

To such full examination of the operations of the Institute, in all its departments for the past year, the Trustees take pleasure in inviting the General Assembly. That such general inspection is of essential importance to the extension of the benefits of the Institute, through the State, has been fully evinced from the fact, that many of our pupils have been led to participate in its privileges, by the special interest taken in imparting information to their friends by members of past General Assemblies.

Our experience, like that of our sister Institutions in other States, proves, that while general notoriety and good management may suffice to fill other Asylums for the afflicted, the personal regard and efforts of the benevolent are required to find the blind in their seclusion, and induce their parents to entrust them to the care and training of strangers. As no deprivation of any of our senses can compare with that of treading this bright world, without beholding its sunlight, we trust, that it is only necessary to solicit the earnest interest of the members of the Assembly and of the benevolent generally, to insure that all the blind in the State, capable of improvement in the Institute, shall speedily enjoy its privileges.

We are permitted to record, that under the blessing of the Father of all mercies, the officers and pupils have enjoyed during the past year uninterrupted good health. The whole number admitted into the Institute from its commencement, has been thirty-two; the number now present is twenty-eight, and several more are expected, who have been admitted.

Mr. William H. Churchman, whose appointment as Acting Superintendent has been extended for two years, has continued, with the other officers heretofore reported, to conduct the Institute, with devoted fidelity and success.

Much to our embarrassment, we were notified shortly after the adjournment of the last General Assembly, that unless we left the premises then rented for the Institute at the close of the current year, we would be charged double rent.

As the rate we were then paying, was more than we would have consented to, if it had not seemed unavoidable, we felt impelled by the principles of economy, by which we have desired to conduct our operations, to relinquish the occupancy, and proceed to erect such part of the improvement on the site previously purchased as could be conveniently erected, and which, while furnishing us conveniences for present use, would form an appropriate part of the general Institute.

In this, we had of course to anticipate in part the income of the current year's revenue then in collection, which we were enabled to do, and thus have succeeded in constructing and occupying a substantial brick building, of such dimensions and arrangement, as with the other temporary additions, to meet our present wants, and be readily convertible into a general workshop for future use.

Under the circumstances, we felt compelled to this course, in the discharge of the trust committed to us, believing, that it would both meet the approval of the General Assembly, and that the deficiency thus unexpectedly caused in the income for the blind, would be provided for in the assessment of future revenue.

By inviting competition, and accepting the lowest offers, where their execution was secured, and by procuring the over-sight of an experienced builder, we have constructed excellent improvements on economical terms.

Conceiving that it is an essential part of the training peculiar to the blind, that they should be fitted both by habit and acquirement to be usefully engaged in future life, after completing the course in the Institute, so that they should be enabled, so far as practicable, to support themselves independently, we have had special regard to provision for such labor and occupation, as suited the respective age and sex of the pupils. And with much pleasure we invite public attention to the articles manufactured by the pupils, as manifesting as well their improvement, as the faithfulness of their competent instructors.

It will be perceived from the annexed report of Mr. Churchman, that the provision for teaching instrumental music has been much

enlarged. As the voice of music speaks more tenderly to the heart of the blind than to that of the seeing, as is evinced by their high enjoyment of these exercises, and their general success in this pleasing art, under the training of our excellent teacher in that department, and seems more nearly to compensate for their want of sight than any other attainment, we have readily concurred in such extension of the means of musical improvement.

Although the present session has been but recently commenced, it will be gratifying to have such exhibition of the acquirements of the pupils as may be agreeable to the General Assembly, at such time of the session as may be deemed expedient.

The following summary compiled from the Treasurer's account current, exhibits the expenditures of the year, including the cost of the improvements :

For a three story Brick Building on Institute premises,	\$4,900 00
For frame house, out-buildings, fencing, grading, and other improvements,	2,357 45
E. J. Peck for superintending building,	285 50
For 2d payment on lot, with interest,	2,650 00
For rent of building formerly occupied,	375 00
Amount advanced on account of Furnace,	200 00
For salaries of officers,	1,900 00
For personal property for use of household department,	1,130 63
For groceries, provisions and provender,	1,762 05
For domestic hire,	606 86
For fuel	135 50
For drugs and medicines,	16 38
For musical instruments,	169 84
For school apparatus, books, stationery and postage,	121 96
For raw material for work department,	287 79
For tools and fixtures for same,	67 67
Advanced for pupils clothing,	91 72
Miscellaneous expenses,	49 37
	<hr/>
	\$17,107 72

For the detailed operations of the Institute, in its various departments, we respectfully refer to the full report of the acting Superintendent.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. W. MEARS,
S. W. NORRIS,
JAMES M. RAY. } Trustees.

Indianapolis, December 4, 1848.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the Indiana Institute for the Education of the Blind.

GENTLEMEN:—In laying before your board a history of the condition and progress of the several departments of our Institute during the past year; it affords me no little gratification to be able to bear testimony to the zeal and fidelity with which the respective duties of the instructors and the other subordinate officers have been discharged. Under the judicious teaching of the former the pupils have continued to make satisfactory advancement in their various branches of study and handicraft, while by the latter the domestic concerns of the establishment have been managed with similar success.

OF THE PUPILS.

At the date of our last report, our pupils numbered twenty-five. Since that time five have been discharged and eight received, making our present number twenty-eight, twenty-four of whom are males and four females. In the appended catalogue you will find their names, with a statement of their residences, the causes of their blindness, &c.

There are on file also, applications from several others who have been admitted, but have not yet entered upon their terms of instruction.

Of those who have left, two were discharged at their own request, having as they thought acquired sufficient knowledge of their trades to enable them to earn a support; two others left voluntarily without a regular discharge on finding that they could not be benefitted by a longer stay in the institute; and the fifth was dismissed by an order from your board for misconduct and aversion to study. The last mentioned however, has with your consent, been recently readmitted upon a pledge of future good conduct, he having given evidence of reformation.

We cannot recommend as a general rule, the reinstating of pupils who have been expelled for insubordination. In cases where it has been tried by the directors of other institutions it has seldom resulted in any benefit to the pupils themselves, while it has often proved injurious in its effects upon those of their school fellows, who have been so unfortunate as to possess in their dispositions, similar tendencies to error.

The disparity in the numbers of the two sexes is to be accounted for, not upon the supposition that there are more blind males than females in the State, though this may be correct so far as it applies to the difference of the sexes in the general population, but in the well known fact that parents are more reluctant to entrust their daughters than their sons to the care of strangers, the daughters themselves participate in this feeling on account of their natural timidity, and attachment to home. This difference is found to exist in all new institutions, but it diminishes as they gain character with the public and parents become assured that their children will be properly cared for.

Since our late removal we are able to accommodate an additional number of pupils; and in order that the Institute may be accomplishing all the good within its means, it would seem desirable that some steps should be taken to secure the attendance of the blind youth of the State by extending a knowledge of its existence and peculiar privileges.

We have on record the addresses of upwards of seventy persons residing in the State, including our pupils, who are not too old to receive instruction, and who are doubtless, with few exceptions, eligible subjects for the Institute. And as these are but thinly scattered over less than one half the counties of the State, it is not improbable that the actual number of young persons exceeds one hundred and fifty.

It is very natural to suppose that as soon as an institution is opened pupils will flock to it, eager to avail themselves of its proffered benefits; but the experience of all who have preceded us in this enterprise goes to show that something more is yet to be done. If we would gather the blind into schools to instruct them and improve their condition, we must first visit their homes prepared to show them and their incredulous friends that they are susceptible of education, and that being educated their happiness and usefulness will be greatly increased and their helpless dependence proportionably diminished. Even this will sometimes be found to fail of effecting the object, particularly where the relatives of the child are too illiterate to appreciate the value of education. This state of things must necessarily exist in a greater or less degree until the subject shall have become more familiar to all classes of the community, and the blessings of popular education more widely disseminated.

It is customary with the superintendents of the other institutions for the blind to make occasional tours through different sections of

Vocal Music, - - - - -	2	"
Thorough Bass, - - - - -	1	"
Instrumental Music (Band,) - - - - -	1	"

In addition to the above named branches there are delivered before the whole school, daily lectures of half an hour each upon various useful and interesting topics, such as Natural Theology, Moral and Mental Philosophy, Elements of Anatomy and Physiology and the various subjects embraced under the head of Natural History. The Elements of Geology form the subject of the present course.

These lectures partake of the character of familiar conversations, adapted to the capacities of all and are made the vehicle of much useful information, which is not embraced in the regular school branches.

Another important means of general improvement is our evening reading circle in which the pupils listen for an hour or more to the current news of the day or some useful and entertaining book of Travels, History, or Biography.

The value and efficiency of our instruction in this department would be greatly enhanced and the labor of teaching reduced by the possession of a set of appropriate Philosophical and Chemical apparatus, a cabinet of minerals, shells, &c., and a collection of models of the various machines, in common use, of noted edifices showing the different styles of architecture, together with many other curious specimens of ingenuity that might be obtained at a comparatively small cost, considering their utility as a means of acquainting our pupils with the thousand objects, which though familiar to the seeing even in early life must ever remain hidden from the Blind without some such provision to meet their deficiency. Much it is true may be learned of all these things by description; but without the aid of tangible illustrations it is often difficult if not impossible to acquire correct notions of them.

We are aware that the pecuniary means of the Institute will not at present justify a very large expenditure for this object, and have referred to it in this connection only for the purpose of acquainting you with our wants, and to suggest the propriety of offering to our benevolent friends who may have in their possession some of the above named articles, an opportunity to contribute them, thus forming the nucleus of a cabinet which may be enlarged as our means increase.

Another great desideratum in the School Department to which we would call your attention, is the increase of our library of embossed books. We have it is true, most of the works that have been published for the Blind; but the number extant is very limited, both of school books and those designed for general reading and reference.

The want of suitable text books to enable them to pursue their studies, during the recess of the classes, retards very much the progress of the scholars and enhances the labor of the teacher, while the scarcity of standard works for reference and general reading,

debars them in a great measure from the further improvement of their minds after returning to their homes.

On account of the comparatively small number used, the publishing of these books does not yield a sufficient profit to induce individuals to engage in it. The task therefore devolves upon the several institutions of the country, and those who have thus far labored in the enterprise, have generously furnished their works to the rest at little or no advance upon the first cost of printing and binding.

Though there are presses at the Institutions of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia and New York, yet books are multiplying very slowly on account of the want of funds to be appropriated to printing.

There have been however some efforts making of late to obtain from the general government a grant of land for the creation of a national fund to be devoted to the furtherance of this important object. But nothing as yet having been accomplished, the presses are still left to depend upon private munificence, excepting so far as means can be spared from time to time from the current incomes of the Institutions owning them.

The truth is that those institutions which have incurred the expense of establishing presses have hitherto borne almost the entire burthen of furnishing a library for the Blind—this is particularly true of those of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania—and it would seem no more than just that the others should unite in a matter of such vital interest to all.

We can contribute our quota to the general stock of books and at the same time add to our own library in one of two ways—either by procuring the necessary outfit and printing for ourselves, or by employing the press of some other institution to print works of our own selection. In either case supplying the other schools with such a number of copies of our work as they may desire.

The former of these plans would on many accounts be the more desirable one; but the latter, being less expensive might be deemed preferable in the present condition of the Institute.

If however you should judge it expedient to make a commencement in printing, we think the purchasing of a press might be dispensed with for the present at least, as the embossing could probably be done upon one of our city presses.

A press of peculiar construction manufactured for the purpose at considerable cost has been heretofore supposed to be indispensable in this kind of printing; but recent experiments made by the American Bible Society and the New York Institution for the Blind, have encouraged the belief that a good press of the ordinary kind will answer the purpose. This result, should future experience confirm its practicability, will be very satisfactory to the friends of the Blind in as much as it will facilitate in no small degree the multiplication of their books; for any skillful printer will be able with a font of the proper sort of types, to produce them.

Music. The progress of the pupils in this interesting part of their instruction, has been in every respect most satisfactory. Indeed when we contemplate the rudeness of the material with which our teacher has to work, the home associations of his pupils being but ill calculated to induce that general cultivation of the sensibilities so necessary to the appreciation of this delightful art, we are constrained to award him a full measure of praise for his eminent success.

Our pupils are denied a very valuable source of improvement in this branch, possessed by those of the Institutions in the eastern cities. We allude to the frequent opportunities which the latter enjoy of hearing standard musical compositions executed by the best performers of this country and of Europe. And as the hearing of good music is very necessary to the formation of correct musical taste, this deprivation interposes no mean obstacle to be overcome by the persevering efforts of the teacher.

By far the greater number of our pupils attend the vocal classes, and ten of them are at present receiving regular instruction upon the Piano Forte. Most of these latter are young and give promise of becoming good performers.

We have recently organized a Band, embracing some fifteen of our best music scholars, which it is thought will prove an invaluable source of interest in our public examinations, and at the same time afford those of our pupils who design making music a profession, an opportunity to gain a knowledge of all the instruments in common use.

The following is a list of the instruments belonging to the Institute :

2 Piano Fortes,	4 Clarinets,
4 Violins,	2 Flutes,
1 Viola,	1 Cornet a Piston,
1 Double Bass,	2 French Horns,
1 Tenor Horn.	

OF THE WORK DEPARTMENT.

Of the improvement of the pupils in their several industrial occupations, we are also able to give a very encouraging account.

The males have been employed so far in manufacturing several varieties of brushes and willow work, and for a small part of the time in the bottoming of chairs with cane and flags ; and though they may as yet work with less facility than seeing mechanics, yet we have no hesitation in saying that our brushes at least will compare favorably with those manufactured at any other establishment in the country, both as to finish and durability. The willow-work being more difficult to learn, we cannot say so much of it, as to finish, though if allowance be made on account of the short time we

have been employed, we have no fear of a comparison of this also with the work usually brought to this market.

We have likewise made a lot of mattresses for the use of the Institute and a few for some of the citizens. This branch might be advantageously introduced as one of the regular trades of the Institute, when our school shall have become larger.

We are about to commence the weaving of Manilla door mats and coarse carpeting, and had also expected to be able to introduce broom-making this session, but our crop of broom corn has been so much damaged by rain since cutting it, and before it was dry enough to gather in, that it is wholly unfit for use. We intend however to commence this latter branch as soon as it may be found practicable, believing that it would prove fully as profitable in this country as any one we can select for our pupils.

The number engaged in the workshops at this time is thirteen, ten at brush-making and three at willow-work. Several of these devote the greater part of the day to labor, but the most of them work only in the afternoon.

The female pupils have also been actively employed at their appropriate handicraft work, and no better evidence of the quality of their productions is wanted, than the eagerness with which they are bought up by our numerous visitors from different parts of this and the other States.

Their occupations are plain sewing and various kinds of Knitting, Netting, Braiding, and Bead Work. Below will be found a list of the articles manufactured by them during the past year.

Several of our smaller boys, too young for the workshops, have also been employed for an hour or two each afternoon at the bead work, and we think advantageously so, as the manual dexterity they acquire in this occupation will be of great assistance to them in the acquisition of their proper trades.

It is customary in some, if not all of the older institutions, to allow their pupils to work on their own account during their hours of recess, furnishing them, in some instances, with materials at cost prices, and in others paying them cash for their extra labor at ordinary journeymen's rates. It is thought that the enjoyment of this privilege stimulates them to industry, induces the formation of business habits, and teaches them the manner of transacting business, all of which tend more or less to prepare them for the successful following of their respective vocations after leaving the Institute. Many, too, have been enabled by the proceeds of their overwork to clothe themselves during their term of instruction.

We have thought it judicious, therefore, to extend this privilege to some of our older pupils, and furnished them, during the last session, with material, for which they were to pay in cash; but this plan being found somewhat inconvenient for themselves as well as for us, we have adopted a different one this session, which it is hoped will be less troublesome, and yet equally satisfactory to both: We permit them to work up the material belonging to the Institute, and

place to their credit the value of their overwork at journeymen's prices, intending, at the end of the session, to pay them for the same in manufactured articles at wholesale prices, which they may dispose of on favorable terms while at home during the vacation.

The subjoined exhibit of the business of the work department shows a balance in its favor of three hundred and fourteen dollars and ninety-two cents.

Taking into account the numerous disadvantages incident to the commencement of an establishment like ours, we have reason to consider this a favorable result. It may be thought by some, however, that the workshops should yield a more considerable revenue to the Institute, after defraying all their expenses; but such cannot be the case for several years at least, judging from the experience of the older institutions. The reason is apparent—our workmen being all apprentices, make necessarily more or less unsaleable work, besides using material uneconomically.

LIST OF ARTICLES MANUFACTURED.

From the Commencement of the Institute to December 1st, 1848.

BRUSHES.	NUMBER.
Handscrubs,	189
Clamps,	36
Shoe Brushes,	294
Hair Brushes,	413
Clothes Brushes,	85
Horse Brushes,	117
Hat Brushes,	31
Dusting Brushes.	6
Cylindrical Brushes for Washing Machine.	3
	1174

WILLOW WORK.	NUMBER.
Waggons,	3
Chairs,	2
Market Baskets,	109
Clothes Baskets,	11
School Baskets,	106
Work Baskets,	16
Reticules,	4
	251

CHAIRS BOTTOMED.

NUMBER.

With Cane, - - - - -	20
With Flags, - - - - -	6
	26

MATTRESSES.

NUMBER.

Short Hair, - - - - -	49
	—

BEAD WORK.

NUMBER.

Baskets, - - - - -	282
Necklaces, - - - - -	44
	—

31 1083	326
18 881	
19 881	
31 082	

KNITTING.

NUMBER.

Tidies, - - - - -	12
Doilies, - - - - -	4
Purses, - - - - -	9
Comforts, - - - - -	2
	—

27

BRAIDING.

NUMBER.

Watch guards, - - - - -	32
	—

ZEPHYR WORK.	NUMBER.

Lamp Stands, - - - - -	14
Bouquets, - - - - -	3
Net Bags, - - - - -	1
	—

18

PLAIN SEWING.

NUMBER.

Sheets,	-	-	-	-	4
Towels,	-	-	-	-	30
					34

Statement of the Business of the Work Department, from the commencement of the Institute, to Dec. 1st 1848.

Dr.

To cash paid for sundry Tools and fixtures for Boys Work,	356	57
" " " " " Girls "	4	59
" " " raw materials for Brushes and Baskets,	457	72
" " " " Matresses,	230	50
" " " " Girls work,	96	94
" " " " Instruction in Handicraft,	266	50

\$1,412 82

Cr.

By amount of Tools and fixtures on hand,	-	-	\$361	16
" " received for Boys work sold	-	-	188	84
" " " Girls "	-	-	152	61
" value of Matresses made,	-	-	350	10
" " Boys work on hand,	-	-	169	19
" " Girls' "	-	-	29	25
" " articles in the hands of the Agents,	-	-	87	59
" " raw materials for Boys' work on hand,	-	-	269	47
" " " Girls' "	-	-	59	18
" amount due for articles sold on credit,	-	-	60	35
			1,727	74
Debtor,	-	-	1,412	82
Balance in favor of Work Department,	-	-	\$314	92

OF THE HOUSEHOLD DEPARTMENT.

In all the domestic arrangements of the establishment, the welfare of the pupils entrusted to our charge has been kept steadily in view; and nothing, compatible with the means of the Institute, has, we think, been omitted, which would tend to the promotion of their comfort and happiness. Their tables are provided with a plentiful supply of wholesome food, selected and prepared with a due regard to their health; their personal habits are watched over with parental solicitude, and in short, every effort is made to render the Institute in all respects a home for them.

To no other department of the Institute has our late change of buildings been more beneficial than to this: the dormitories and school-rooms are more commodious and retired, besides being much better ventilated, and the play grounds of the pupils are more ample, and better adapted to their modes of exercise; all of which, must have an important bearing upon their future health and physical development.

In conclusion, allow me, gentlemen, to express the hope, that in reviewing the history of the Institute during the past year, you will feel, that it has in the progress of its several departments, fully met your highest expectations, and those, also, of the General Assembly, by whose enlightened munificence it has been established.

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. CHURCHMAN.

to equals stature and destined to advantages suited to the
but established CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

No.	Name.	Residence.	When admitted.	Cause of Blindness.
			1847.	
1	Aaron Gyger,	Lawrence Co.,	Oct. 1	Scarlet Fever.
2	Nelson W. Richhart,	Kosciusko	" 1	Congenital.
3	Susanna E. Richhart,	"	" 1	"
4	John M. Richhart,	"	" 1	"
5	Samuel F. Christy,	Scott,	" 1	Fever.
6	Albertus Taylor,	Fountain	" 1	Congenital.
7	Daniel Byrkit,	Henry	" 1	"
8	John Byrkit,	"	" 1	"
9	George O. Work,	Allen	" 5	"
10	Isaac M. Easley,	Montgom'ry	" 5	Accident.
11	Lorenzo T. Tucker,	Jackson	" 6	Congenital.
12	James A. Tucker,	"	" 6	"
13	Eliza Kinnear,	Jefferson	" 6	Accident.
14	William E. Read,	Ohio	" 7	Congenital.
15	William H. McQuerry,	Hancock	" 7	Whooping Cough
16	Lawrence D. Taylor,	Marshall	" 7	Inflammation.
17	William T. Fleming,	Howard	" 16	Fever.
18	Joshua Skidmore,	Vermillion	" 20	Chicken Pox.
19	Michael Courtney,	Decatur	Nov. 3	Congenital.
20	George Culbertson,	Wayne	" 23	Fever.
21	Margaret Belches,	Jefferson	" 25	Amanrosis.
			1848.	
22	Benjamin Morrow,	Montgom'ry	Jan. 8	Cataract.
23	George W. Hibbets,	Dearborn	" 31	Congenital.
24	J. S. R. Bergin,	Marion	Feb 16	Accident.
25	Eli Denny,	Hamilton	April 1	Congenital.
26	John Leonard,	Owen	June 1	Scarlet Fever.
27	Garey Stafford,	Union	Oct. 18	Inflammation.
28	Sarah S. Morgan,	"	" 18	Inflammation.

SPECIMENS OF COMPOSITION BY A FEMALE PUPIL.

BY A GIRL OF ELEVEN YEARS OLD.

THE VOICE OF THE SEA.

We are informed by navigators that strange cries, resembling the human voice, have frequently been heard far out at sea, the causes of which have never been satisfactorily explained.

What art thou, voice—on the wild winds borne—
 Heard 'bove the shriek of the furious storm—
 Sweeping along o'er the angry surge,
 Like the strange wild notes of a funeral dirge ?
 Art thou a spirit foreboding woe—
 Come from the fathomless depths below ?
 For the laugh is hushed and each cheek grows pale,
 As the seaman lists to thy mournful wail.
 Art thou come to tell of some desolate shore,
 Where the wild waves dash, and the breakers roar—
 Of the whirlpool nigh, with its chambers dark—
 The tomb of many a gallant bark ?
 Or, perchance, from the ocean's gem-lit caves,
 Thou wert weary of sport 'neath the feathery waves,
 Midst the unknown tombs, where the sea-nymphs fair,
 Their vigils keep o'er the sleepers there—
 Where the mermaid wreathes her golden curls
 With crimson coral and rarest pearls—
 Where the nerieds' sweet, low melodies
 Resound through the amber palaces.
 But why art thou come from homes like these,
 To float 'mid the tempest—child of the seas—
 When the sable hue of the night is spread
 Like a funeral pall o'er the voyager's head—
 Where no ray of brightness greets the sight,
 Save the curling waves' phosphoric light,
 That fearfully on the billows loom,
 Like spectral forms, amid the gloom ?
 Oh, were our hearts but freed from sin,
 We would fear thee not 'mid the tempest's din—
 We would welcome thee, as an angel's voice,
 At the gates of the Heavenly Paradise.

A MOTHER'S SMILE IN DEATH.

We saw thee die, we marked a heavenly smile
 Of angel brightness play around thy lips,
 That like a ray of glory shone awhile—
 Which death's stern majesty could not eclipse.
 Was it that Heaven burst upon thy view,
 O'erwhelming thee with rapturous joys sublime—
 Realms of unthought of glory, oh how new—
 Regions unsullied by the breath of time?
 Or didst thou hear the symphonies of Heaven,
 Woke by angelic hands in measured roll,
 Which but in death to mortal ear is given—
 Thrilling the deep recesses of the soul?
 Or was it shining angels hovering near,
 To bear thy trembling soul o'er death's pale foam—
 Did Jesus smile on thee, to soothe thy fear,
 And point the starry pathway to thy home?
 We know not—but we feel that thou art gone,
 And time can ne'er efface the agony
 That thrilled our hearts, when thus the star that shone
 Of thy pure love, first left our clouded sky.
 We miss thee, mother, when the spring's first flowers
 Come forth to deck the smiling earth again—
 We miss thee, in the summer's twilight hours—
 When autumn's chilling breeze sweeps o'er the plain.
 When gathered round the winter's hearth—
 When jest and mirth go round, our hearts are lone—
 They all, to us, have lost their wonted mirth—
 And music, too, is sad in every tone.
 We miss thee at the holy hour of prayer—
 With tearful eyes we view thy vacant space,
 But fruitless is each glance—thou art not there—
 We see not, now, thy meek and holy face.
 And when athwart our path misfortunes lower—
 And when life's dark shadows we are pressed,
 We pine for thee in sorrow's lonely hour,
 And long to share with thee thy place of rest.
 But we shall meet with thee, when time is o'er,
 To share again, thy fond, undying love—
 Through faith, we hope to meet, and part no more,
 Before our Father's throne in bliss above.

THE SKY.

Sky of the twilight ! when thus we behold
 Thy gorgeous tinting of purple and gold,
 When the sun's beaming chariot is veiled from our view,
 And the west is illumined with a deep crimson hue ;
 Our spirits take flight from this world of ours,
 And in fancy we traverse celestial bowers,
 And our hearts feel expanded, as though we had trod
 On the verge of the glorious palace of God.

Sky of the tempest ! when clouds are unfurl'd,
 And flung like a pall o'er the sorrowing world,
 When the lightning gleams forth and the thunder is heard,
 Or the breath of the whirlwind the forest has stirr'd,—
 Sublime in thy grandeur, we gaze upon thee,
 But tremble and shrink from thy dread majesty.
 But why are we fearful ? we know that the hand
 That hath loosened the winds can the tempest command.

Sky of the summer ? how brilliant thou art,
 Flushing with gladness the desert's lone heart,
 Bathing the woods with a radiant gleam,
 Touching with glory the flower and the stream—
 How can we despond, if we lift up our eyes,
 And gaze for awhile on the summer's blue skies ?
 They seem in their splendor, an emblem given,
 To teach us the beauty and brightness of heaven.

Sky of the midnight ! how wondrous art thou !
 A sparkling diadem crowning thy brow :
 To think as we gaze on thy vault deeply blue,
 Of the myriads of worlds that are hid from our view ;
 Stupendous the thought ! that the eye cannot trace
 The untravelled regions of limitless space :
 With hearts overwhelmed we prostrate fall,
 Adoring the Author and Sovereign of all.

Thou art fraught with instruction in tempest and calm,
 In the glories of sunset, or morning's pale dawn ;
 At noonday resplendent with summer's deep blue ;
 In autumn's grey vesture, or winter's stern hue.
 Oh sky ! thou hast been to the poet and sage,
 A fountain of wisdom in every age :
 They have culled from thy beauties a bounties store,
 And gleaned from thy pages mysterious lore.

Thou art to the christian a temple sublime—
 A banner of glory uninjured by time ;
 And still, with the Bible, while ages shall roll,
 Thou shall be the delight and the joy of his soul.
 Oh ! well might the Psalmist of Israel exclaim,
 "The heavens the Deity's glory proclaim !"
 Tho' silent, they point us by day and by night,
 To regions of brightness, and unfading light.

ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

Any person wishing to make application for the admission of a pupil into the Institute, shall address either the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, or the Superintendent, giving definite and accurate information upon the following points, viz:

1. The name of the applicant and that of his parent or guardian, together with the Post Office address of the latter.
2. The date of the birth of the applicant.
3. The cause of his Blindness, and the age at which it occurred.
4. Whether he is of sound mind and susceptible of intellectual culture.
5. Whether he is free from bodily deformity and infectious disease.
6. Whether his personal habits and moral character are good.

Upon the receipt of such application, it will be acted upon by the Trustees, and the applicant informed of the result.

No pupil should be sent to the Institute until the above preliminary step shall have been taken.

To residents of the State no charge is made for the boarding and instruction of their children; but pupils are in all cases expected to come provided with a change of good, comfortable clothing, which must be replenished by their friends from time to time, as it becomes necessary. Where parents or guardians are unable through indigence to provide the necessary clothing, the commissioners of the counties in which they reside are authorized by law to furnish the same in their stead.

All traveling expenses of the pupils to and from the Institute must be borne by their friends.

All books, musical instruments and other apparatus required for the use of the pupils during their term of instruction, are furnished by the Institute free of charge.

The school commences its sessions on the first Monday in October, and closes on the last Wednesday in July, leaving a vacation of more than two months during the warm season, which is spent by the pupils at their homes.

It is important that new pupils should enter upon their terms of

instruction at the commencement of a session, and it is expected of all the others that they shall be present at the opening of the school, and remain until it closes on the last day of the session.

As a general rule applicants are not admitted who are over twenty-one years of age, but exceptions are sometimes made in favor of persons who are of undoubted ability, and free from all objectionable habits.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Dr..... S. W. NORRIS, *Treasurer of the Indiana Institute for the Blind*..... Cr.

1847.		1847.	
Dec. 3, 1848.	To balance on hand at last annual report,	\$296 80	Dec. 3,
January, 4,	To cash received of Treasurer of State,	1000 00	Dec. 3,
Feb. 26,	To cash received of Treasurer of State,	250 00	
March 2,	To cash received of Treasurer of State,	3500 00	Dec. 17,
April 5,	To cash received of Treasurer of State,	1000 00	1848.
May 16,	To cash received of Treasurer of State,	1000 00	January 4,
June 2,	To cash received of Treasurer of State,	1600 00	
July 2,	To cash received of Treasurer of State,	2000 00	January 4,
July 25,	To cash received of Treasurer of State,	1000 00	January 4,
August 17,	To cash, being proceeds of loan from the Bedford Branch, of \$4000 for six months, interest being deducted, - - -	3778 00	January 4,
August 17,	To cash refunded by pupils for advances for clothing, - - -	60 00	January 4,
Dec. 4,	To cash advanced by Treasurer of State,	1600 00	
Dec. 4,	To cash received for sundry articles dis- posed of, referred to in last report, - - -	139 27	January 4,
	To cash received for Institute premises,	110 00	January 4,
			January 7,
			January 8,
			January 10,
			January 25,
			Feb. 9,
			Nov. 4,
			Nov. 8,

Nov. 13,	Paid J. W. Hamilton, for insurance on work shop and personal property of Institute,	244 35
Nov. 21,	Paid Lewis C. Lewis for recording deed of Institute lot,	29 50
April 4,	Paid Wm. H. Hanna, in part for third quarter's rent,	1 12
April 8,	Paid Wm. H. Hanna balance of third quarter's rent,	100 00
April 10,	Paid Wm. H. Churchman, second quarter's salary as Superintendent of Institute,	25 00
April 10,	Paid L. S. Newell, second quarter's salary as Teacher of Music,	200 00
April 10,	Paid Sam'l McGiffin, second quarter's salary as Teacher of Handicraft,	75 00
April 10,	Paid Miss S. T. Marsh, second quarter's salary as Teacher of Handicraft,	37 50
April 10,	Paid C. Scudder, second quarter's salary as Steward, less \$12.50 for daughter's boarding,	12 50
April 10,	Paid Mrs. Demoss, second quarter's salary as Matron, less \$12.50 for daughter's boarding,	112 50
April 10,	Paid Wm. H. Churchman, for plates for letter press,	37 50
April 10,	Paid A. Harrison for freight,	10 00
April 10,	Paid W. H. Talbott for musical instruments,	14 50
April 10,	Paid W. H. Churchman, advanced for current expenses of Institute,	15 00
April 10,	Paid W. T. Going for window fastnings,	200 00
April 10,	Paid Simon Smock, for wood,	7 92
May 8,	Paid Wm. H. Churchman, advanced for current expenses of Institute,	58 50
May 8,	Paid Wm. H. Churchman, advanced for current expenses for pupils clothing,	200 00
May 8,	Paid M. Snyder for brush materials, books, &c.,	100 00
May 9,	Paid J. P. Michael, for digging cellar to Institute building,	161 30
May 16,	Paid A. Harrison for freight,	51 33
May 16,	Paid Edwin May, on acct. of contract for carpenter work on Institute building,	16 70
May 16,	Paid W. Parker, on acct of contract for brick	80 00

TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

Dr.....S. W. NORRIS, Treasurer of the Indiana Institute for the Blind.....Cr.

		1848.	
		May 17,	work on Institute building,.....
		May 17,	Paid Greer & Waters for brick,.....
			Paid Bradley & Karns, on acct. of contract for carpenter work on Institute building,..
		May 17,	Paid D. C. Teal for water cement,.....
		May 20,	Paid Kennedy & King, on acct. of contract for erecting frame building,.....
		May 20,	Paid Wm. H. Churchman, on acct. of salary,.....
		June 2,	Paid Greer & Waters for brick,.....
		June 2,	Paid Edwin May, on acct. of contract for carpenter work,.....
		June 2,	Paid D. C. Teal for Hydraulic Cement,.....
		June 2,	Paid E. J. Peck, on acct. of services as building Superintendent,.....
		June 2,	Paid W. Parker, on acct. of contract for brick work,.....
		June 2,	Paid Kennedy & King, on acct. of contract for frame building,.....
		June 2,	Paid Bradley & Karns, on act of contract, for carpenter's work,.....
		June 2,	Paid P. Francis, in part for stone work for Institute Building,.....
		June 5,	Paid Wm. H. Churchman, advanced for current expenses of Institute,.....
		June 14,	Paid A. Harrison, for freight,.....
		June 15,	Paid J. W. Hamilton, for insurance on basket material,.....
		June 22,	Paid McCully & Co., for glass,.....
			Paid E. May, on acct. of contract for carpenter's work,.....
		June 22,	Paid A. Graydon, for iron,.....
		June 22,	Paid Isaac Davis, for repairing pump,.....
		June 22,	Paid E. A. Huffington, for Hay,.....
		June 22,	Paid Kennedy & King, on acct. of contract, for frame building,.....

	Paid W. Parker, on acct. of contract, for brick work,	200 00
	Paid J. N. & J. Dearinger, on acct. of contract for plastering Institute buildings,	45 00
	Paid Greer & Waters, for bricks,	200 00
	Paid E. May, on acct. of contract, for carpenter's work,	240 00
July 5,	Paid Wm. H. Hanna, for fourth quarter's rent.	125 00
July 7,	Paid S. M. & E. W. Warren, in part for roofing Institute building,	40 00
July 7,	Paid W. H. Churchman, balance of third quarter's salary	50 00
July 7,	Paid L. S. Newell, third quarter's salary,	75 00
July 7,	Paid Samuel McGiffin, third quarter's salary,	37 50
July 7,	Paid Miss Sarah T. Marsh,	12 50
July 7,	Paid C. Seudder, third quarter's salary less \$12 50, for daughter's board,	112 50
July 7,	Paid Mrs. M. Demoss,	37 50
July 8,	Paid Bradley & Karns, on acct. of contract, for carpenter's work,	30 00
July 8,	Paid Wm. H. Churchman, advanced for current expenses of Institute,	175 00
July 8,	Paid for rails,	5 00
July 8,	Paid H. Duflot, for basket material,	77 52
July 8,	Paid Bradley & Karns, on acct. of contract, for carpenter's work,	137 00
July 8,	Paid A. W. Penniman, for school apparatus,	18 00
July 15,	Paid J. P. Michael, for digging,	8 35
July 15,	Paid E. May, on acct. of contract, for carpenter's work,	85 00
July 19,	Paid S. M. & C. W. Warren, balance of bill for roofing Institute building,	136 58
July 19,	Paid Finley & Co., for mattress hair,	38 82
July 20,	Paid W. Parker, balance of contract for brick work,	324 71
July 25,	Paid J. D. Pheiffer, for building cistern and drains,	76 72
July 31,	Paid W. H. Churchman, fourth quarter's salary,	200 00
July 31,	Paid L. S. Newell, fourth quarter's salary,	75 00
July 31,	Paid Samuel McGiffin, fourth quarter's salary,	37 50

TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

Dr. S. W. NORRIS, *Treasurer of the Indiana Institute for the Blind.* Cr.

Sept. 4,	Paid Kellog & Davidson, for locks and other hardware,	33 54
Sept. 9,	Paid I. N. & J. Dearingers, balance on contract for plastering,	390 87
Sept. 9,	Paid E. J. Peck, sundry amounts paid out by him,	8 91
Sept. 11,	Paid H. N. Nelson, for out buildings,	105 00
Sept. 12,	Paid Bradley & Karn, balance of contract on carpenter's work,	206 76
Sept. 13,	Paid Greer & Waters, for bricks,	43 54
Sept. 13,	Paid John Pogue, for removing work shop,	50 00
Sept. 18,	Paid Wm. H. Churchman, advanced for current expenses of Institute,	100 00
Sept. 18,	Paid A. Harrison, for freight,	6 10
Sept. 18,	Paid M. Byrkut, for seats for school room,	19 25
Sept. 18,	Paid John Batty, for digging,	2 00
Sept. 18,	Paid John Coen, for painting,	48 75
Sept. 18,	Paid John Carlisle, for wagon,	75 00
Sept. 18,	Paid C. Beck, for lock smithing,	1 87
Sept. 25,	Paid A. N. Blackridge, for one horse,	60 00
Sept. 27,	Paid W. Eckert, for harness,	19 00
Sept. 28,	Paid Wm Hannaman, for paints and glass,	37 25
Sept. 29,	Paid J. P. Childers, balance of bill for pumps, &c.,	31 41
Sept. 29,	Paid A. Graydon, for hardware for buildings,	59 45
Oct. 3,	Paid Nelson & Beam, for carpenter's work,	15 15
Oct. 5,	Paid Greer & Waters, for bricks,	16 45
Oct. 9,	Paid Morris & Irwin, for lumber,	14 64
Oct. 10,	Paid W. Parker, for paving, &c.,	60 00
Oct. 10,	Paid John Coen, for painting,	8 75
Oct. 11,	Paid Wm. H. Churchman, advanced for current expenses of Institute,	350 00
Oct. 11,	Paid H. J. & B. C. Horn, for dry goods,	13 35
Oct. 11,	Paid A. Swords, for wood,	49 50
Oct. 11,	Paid Morris & Brother, for freight,	31 73
Oct. 11,	Paid H. M. Booth, for window shades,	27 38
Oct. 11,	Paid A. Graydon, for hardware,	10 05
Oct. 11,	Paid C. Scudder, for sundry amounts paid out for labor about new buildings,	44 19
Oct. 11,	Paid C. Scudder, fourth quarter's salary, less \$12 50, for daughter's boarding,	112 50
Oct. 11,	Paid Mrs. M. Demoss, fourth quarter's salary, less, \$12 50, for daughter's boarding,	37 50

TREASURER'S REPORT—Continued.

Dr.,..... S. W. NORRIS, *Treasurer of the Indiana Institute for the Blind*..... Cr.

To amount brought forward,.....	<u>\$17,334 07</u>	
To balance on hand,.....	<u>430 33</u>	
		Dec. 6, Paid A. Swords, for wood,
		Dec. 6, Paid J. Little & Co., for feathers & dry goods,
		Dec. 6, Paid Lunatic Hospital, for freights paid by them,
		Dec. 6, Paid M. Byrkit, for sundry carpenter's work,
		Dec. 6, Paid C. & J. Cox, for plumbing sheet iron work, &c.,
		Dec. 6, Paid D. V. Culley, for lumber,
		Dec. 6, Paid Culley & Walker, for lumber,
		Dec. 6, Paid A. Harrison, for freight,
		Dec. 6, Paid Wm. H. Churchman, for current expenses of Institute,
		Dec. 6, Paid J. Little & Co., for feathers, dry goods, &c.,
		By balance on hand carried down,.....
		<u>\$16,903 74</u>
		430 33
		<u>\$17,334 07</u>

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Total amount of credit brought down,	16,903 74
Balance of allowance for current expenses in hands of Superintendent and Matron, at the close of last report,	11 09
Receipts for manufactured articles, applied by Superintendent to current expenses of Institute,	338 14
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From which deduct balance of allowance for current expenses in hands of Superintendent, Dec. 1, 1848,	\$17,252 97
Balance of clothing allowance in hands of Superintendent Dec. 1, 1848,	71 97
Amount of clothing allowance refunded by pupils,	13 28
	<hr/>
	60 00
	<hr/>
	145 25

Leaves the net expenditure. 917,107 72

S. W. NORRIS, *Treasurer.*

